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TO-DAY'S CABLE.
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT.
PARIS, January 17.
M. Deschanel was elected president of the French Republic by 734 votes.—Havas.

**THE RELATION OF THE
BALKAN STATES TO THE
GENERAL SITUATION
IN EUROPE.**
Before a large audience at the World's Chinese Students' Federation yesterday, General Tsiang Tso-ping, former Vice-Minister of War, who has just returned from a tour of investigation in Europe, gave a very interesting lecture on a subject that has been usually looked upon with indifference by the Chinese, namely the Relation of the Balkan States of the General Situation in Europe.
The lecturer says these States are spoken of as the Near East as distinguished from China and other nations in the Far East. Inasmuch as affairs in the Near East had, during the war, engaged the exclusive attention of the Great Powers so that events of the Far East were relegated to the background, the settlement of the Near East questions will mark the beginning of earnest treatment of Far Eastern issues. In view of this, says General Tsiang, the fate of the Balkan States is not without some concern to China. The main points of the lecture are that the Balkan States were the womb of the European War; it was the stage on which the curtain of the war fell and its outstanding complications, unless removed in good time, constitute the fuel of another disastrous conflagration. The following is a very brief resume of the lecture:
BEFORE THE WAR.
Turkey, in its prosperous days, set up in the Balkan States Rumania, and the Southern part of Austria-Hungary in a typically tyrannical regime.
Wane of Turkish power encouraged Balkan States to seek support from European Powers to throw off the yoke of the Turks.
Russia offered a helping hand with the aim of capturing the Dardanelles for easy access to the Mediterranean.
Germany and Austria became interested in the Balkan States situation, seeing in it a possibility of creating a new situation which would put Berlin and Vienna in direct touch with Asia and Africa.
Great Britain and France also put their fingers into the pie of Balkan politics in order to make sure that no nation should assume the role of dictator over Balkan affairs.
The Crimean War virtually placed the Balkans under Russian control and the Russo-Turkish war which imposed on Turkey a humiliating defeat made Russia's position a source of alarm to Europe.
Treaties concerning the Balkan States signed in Paris and Berlin weakened Russian influence and resulted in the transfer of certain territories acquired by Russia to the other Powers. Italy struggled in vain for a share.
The fear of Russia made Austria stick together with Germany; and Italy, on account of her disappointment, decided to join hands with these two nations. Thus the Triple Alliance was formed.
The Triple Alliance emboldened Germany to seek the mastery of the Adriatic, and Russia, feeling uneasy over the trend of events, entered into Alliance with Great Britain and France in order to put up a united front against the Central Powers.
DURING THE WAR.
Serbia which has borne with unusual patience Austria's cruel treatment, adopted a submissive attitude towards the case of the assassination of the Crown Prince of Austria.
Germany and Austria regarded the assassination as an excellent opportunity for seizing the Balkan States, thinking that Great Britain and France were not ready for war.
Greece promised to help Serbia to resist Bulgaria in case of war. The King of Greece insisted on neutrality as Serbia was at war with the Central Powers assisted by Bulgaria and not at war with the latter alone. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, sided by the Allies, made Greece declare war on Germany.
Bulgaria had been on inimical terms with Serbia and Rumania, and, prompted by the desire of revenge, threw her lot in with the Central Powers.
In 1915 France had only two divisions stationed at Salonika. Subsequent reinforcements increased the French forces to eight divisions; British, four divisions; Greek, three divisions; Serbian, over six divisions. These forces were all employed on the Balkan front.

**CRAIGENGOWER CLUB
DANCE.**

A most enjoyable evening of Dancing and Song was experienced by all who were fortunate enough to be invited by the kind Committee and members of the Craigengower Cricket Club to the first of a series (?) of dances this popular institution usually gives during the winter season. The Club House has since their last dance been so extended and improved upon that last year's visitors found it difficult to locate the old part from the new. The decorations were as usual splendid and so tasteful that it would be difficult for another and if possible, greater (?) artist, to "pit" himself against the C.C.C.'s famous decorator. The hosts, we found their usual smiling selves, generous to a fault and as genial to strangers as to friends. The floor, for a new laid one, was quite good, only requiring the frequent polishing of it by human feet to bring it to the highest standard of perfection. (O ye gentlemen of ye Committee N.B.) The String Band was excellent when it did arrive, albeit they arrived a wee bit late, however Volunteer Pianists came only too willingly to the rescue and did thoroughly well. The participants of Terpsichore evinced their appreciation of the String Band by clapping for many an encore. Among the Artists of the String Band was a little Nipper who at the tender age of 11 ought to have been in bed; but he did his share of the work right manfully and seemed proud of it too. I caught sight of him receiving some petting by one or two of the ladies present and of even something more substantial which was more to his heart. One lady rendered a Spanish song that was the treat of the evening, all voices were hushed and dancing ceased as everyone listened to those lovely throaty Nightingale trills which were at once a charm and a revelation to the assembly and at the conclusion of which the applause nearly brought down the house, I mean of course the old parts of it, the new additions being too strongly built. Then another of the guests (a gentleman this time) being of an irresistibly jovial disposition, "caught on" as it were, to a tune that was being played by one of our local favorites, "Dickie", who, with his usual good-nature volunteered for an extra, the twain being both good, the former as a vocalist of no mean order and the latter we know so well that no praise to him is necessary as a pianist, anyway the combination was thoroughly enjoyed, even the dancers themselves joined in catching on to the tune and snappy sentences of the song. The evening was very far advanced when we left it, being one of a party yet there were still quite a goodly number of guests remaining who seemed lodged there for good, I mean of course.

WOODEN SHOES.

Are Americans coming to the wooden shoes as an expedient for reducing the cost of footgear? It would perhaps be more appropriate to say "going back to the wooden shoe," for it is probable that leather shoes for work wear are recent acquisitions in the families of 25 per cent of America's population. They or their parents wore the sabot of the European peasantry and working classes. It is seen in some parts of America today and has been worn in previous years by persons who preferred it to the leather shoes and who declare that once the knack is acquired the wooden shoe is easily and comfortably worn. Economy, however, is the motive behind the wooden shoe in Europe. Even today a good serviceable pair of wooden shoes may be bought for \$1. and a man who is at all skilful in the use of simple tools can make his family's everyday shoes during his spare time. It is simply a useful form of whitening. And the shoes need not be crude and rough. With well selected wood, skilful carving, energetic polishing and the judicious use of paint and ornaments, a pair of shoes can be made that would at least attract more attention than the most elaborate example of the shoemaker's art. The wooden shoe is associated with poverty and servility, even in Europe, and there is not much likelihood that it will become popular in America, where servility or anything that suggests social class distinctions is regarded as undemocratic and therefore un-American and intolerable. It recommends itself, however, to persons who are satisfied with their work and are not averse to resorting to an economy of proved worth, or seem to indicate, as to their social standing. As to its comfort, that is a matter of doubt, but certainly it encourages greater freedom for the feet than the shoes worn without audible protest by many persons.—Indianapolis News.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.
The s.s. "Hai Hong" arrived yesterday, from Swatow, with 400 tons of general cargo.
The s.s. "Pheumphen" arrived yesterday, from Haiphong, with 1,800 tons of rice.
The s.s. "Chihli" arrived yesterday, from Haiphong, with 2,230 tons of rice.
The s.s. "Scharnhorst" arrived yesterday, from Saigon, with a general cargo.
The s.s. "Porthos" arrived yesterday, from Haiphong with 885 tons of general cargo.
The s.s. "Providence" arrived yesterday, from Canton.
The s.s. "Fumi Maru" arrived yesterday, from Keelung with 2,285 tons of coal.
The s.s. "Takano Maru" arrived yesterday, with 1,250 tons of salt.
The s.s. "Pihang Maru" arrived yesterday, from Kobe.
The s.s. "Chongva" arrived yesterday, from Haiphong, with 800 tons of general cargo.
The s.s. "Cornelia" arrived yesterday, from Hongkong, with 300 tons of rice.
The s.s. "Sinkiang" arrived today from Amoy, with a general cargo.
The s.s. "Chip Shing" arrived yesterday from Hongkong 2,172 tons of dust coal.
The s.s. "Hin Sang" arrived yesterday, from Sandakan, with 4,055 tons of general cargo.
there's an end to all good things, and we, one and all, were very reluctant to leave. I, as much as any, although a non-dancer. The only fault of our hosts, is, they make us too warmly welcome—hence, the reluctance to leave such a field of unalloyed happiness and delight, and if this is not the best proof of all that the first dance of the Craigengower Cricket Club is a great success, I would like to know what is.
There will be a gloom in the land of Hongkong, if they do not give another dance and we hope that the Committee will not choose too distant a date for a repetition of last Saturday's most enjoyable evening.
"PARTICIPATOR."

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SIR EVELYN WOOD.

LAST OF WOLSELEY'S
VETERANS.

The London Times of December 5, said: We regret to announce that Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., died on Tuesday afternoon at his residence, Millhurst, Harlow, Essex, in his 82nd year.

On hearing of Sir Evelyn Wood's death, the King sent the following telegram to Colonel Evelyn Wood, the Field-Marshal's eldest son: "The King is grieved to hear of the death of your father. His Majesty will join with the whole Army in mourning the loss of the gallant and distinguished Field-Marshal, who gave his services to the Country during three successive reigns. The King desires me to express his true sympathy with you and your family."

On November 15 it was announced that Sir Evelyn Wood was confined to his bed suffering from complications arising out of his recent heart trouble. An improvement which took place in his condition a few days later was not maintained, and he remained in a very weak state. He was conscious practically up to his death, which was due to heart failure. Almost his last words, uttered only a few hours before his death, were, "My God, my King, my country." Later he murmured, "I see, my Saviour," and shortly afterwards he passed away.

Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., was the fifth and youngest son in a family of 11 children of the Rev. Sir John Page Wood, Bt., vicar of Cressing, in Essex, and afterwards rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill.

Born at Cressing on February 9, 1838, he was educated at Marlborough, and entered the Royal Navy as a cadet in 1852, joining at once H.M.S. "Queen," a three-decker of the Channel Squadron. This ship recommissioned in the same year by Wood's uncle, Sir Edward Mitchell, in the Mediterranean Fleet, lay in the autumn of 1853 in the Bosphorus. On March 24, 1854, the Allied British and French Fleets entered the Black Sea, and on this cruise young Wood passed his examination and became a midshipman. A week later he was present at the bombardment of Odessa on April 24. Later he saw part of the battle of the Alma from the rear of the "Queen," landed with the naval brigade at Balaklava, and served before Sevastopol, where, as at Inkermann, his conduct was favourably noticed. In the unsuccessful attack on the Redan in June, 1855, he was severely wounded. His superiors wrote in high praise of his extreme intrepidity, and he was recommended for the Victoria Cross.

He soon sent in his resignation to the Admiralty, and in recognition of his Crimean services he was gazetted, on September 7, 1855, before he was 18 years old, to a cornetcy without purchase in the 13th Light Dragoons. In order to go to India during the Mutiny he got himself transferred to the 17th Lancers, and joined at Kirk about Christmas, 1857. He commanded a squadron of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry at Rajpore and Sindwah, where he attacked almost single-handed a body of rebels whom he routed, and was again recommended for the Victoria Cross.

In June, 1859, he joined Beaton's Horse at Arruagabad as brigade major; and, after successfully hunting out a band of robbers in the jungles between Beas and Malsudnagar, he was awarded, on September 4, 1860, the Victoria Cross for his gallantry at Sindwah and Sindhora.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

William Fox presented William Farquar in a romantic drama of the sea with Lillian Marion as the leading roles in the "Battle of Hearts" in five parts. It isn't a battle as by its name, but a love story in which a mate named Martin, acted by William Farquar, is in love with a young fisher-girl also a shipmate. The incidents throughout the play are very interesting, especially when their boat was caught in a storm and the consequence followed. Martin is rough and tough. He loves the girl but never confesses and is of a rude character, yet he is a very kind-hearted man. There is a man named Joe, the lighthouse keeper's son who was his rival and this man became a smuggler and a thief, and by foul play struck Martin on the arm with a knife, but Martin fought bravely with one arm to capture the smuggler. The picture ends by Maida (the girl) after realizing that Martin was a good man consenting to marry him. This fine film is being screened since last Saturday and will run on till Tuesday night during the 5.15 and 9.15 p.m. performances. During the 7.15 p.m. performance the continuation of the subsequent episodes (4th, 5th and 6th) of the serial film "Red Ace" will be shown. The more we see Marie Walcott the more enthusiastic we feel of her marvellous feats and adventures. Some interesting scenes never seen before will be shown at intervals.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE JAIL MURDER.

The Criminal Sessions opened this morning, the cases being heard by the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C., and the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Gompertz. The calendar included cases of assault with intent to rob, forgery, the Victoria Jail murder and the alleged "Motor bandits."

THE JAIL MURDER.

The first case called before the Chief Justice was that of Wong Kwong, alias Nga In, who was charged with the murder of Warden Speed at Victoria Jail on December 15.

The Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, with Mr. Lee Ling-nito appeared for the Crown and accused was defended by Mr. R. E. Bellios, instructed by Mr. W. B. Hind.

Prisoner in pleading not guilty said "I did not do so."

The jury called was Messrs. H. Griffin, A. Balleau, Un Chun Fai, D. Baptista, J. T. D'Almada e Castro, F. B. de Vandenberg and F. Elliot.

Opening the case the Attorney-General said: This, gentlemen, is the case of the jail murder. As no doubt you know, two men were murdered, acting Principal Warden Harnam Singh. The present indictment, however is only in respect of the murder of Mr. Speed and you are not concerned directly with the case of the murder of Harnam Singh, but you will hear about the two cases because it is impossible to tell one story without the other. In a case of the kind where a sudden attack is made and events move quickly you cannot expect identity or accuracy from all witnesses on every little detail. You have got to think of the horror and darkness, the uncertainty of how many men were concerned in the outbreak, the fact that the men there were afraid of their lives and some were fighting for their lives, so they were not in a position to look round carefully at their leisure to see and remember exactly in what order things happened and what things did happen. You cannot expect a clear cut story in which every detail told by the different witnesses is consistent. I think there will be no doubt on the main facts of the case and there is really no difficulty in the case at all.

The Attorney-General then handed plans of the jail to His Lordship and the jury, which he proceeded to explain. He continued that on December 15 at 4.15 a.m. the only men on duty in the lower portion of the building were Warden Speed, who was in his office, apparently entering up books, Harnam Singh, on duty at the condemned cell and Ayub Khan who was on patrol duty. A prisoner, No. 791, who was undergoing sentence of ten years for robbery, got out by removing the wood from the back of the lock, thus exposing it. He then removed the plate from the lock so that it could be turned with the fingers from the inside. Having got out he must have gone to the other cells and opened the doors of 62, where prisoner was, 50 where prisoner 59 was and cell 48 where prisoner No. 1785 was. The prisoner was serving ten years for burglary. In cell 50, Mr. Franks found a key, which was not a jail key but it opened the doors of the cell. The four men got out at 4.15 a.m., crept down stairs and eventually in pursuance of a plan attacked the three who were on duty on the ground floor. Two of them, according to the evidence, went into Warden Speed's office and attacked him. He was the senior official on duty and had a revolver, so naturally two attacked him. One attacked Harnam Singh, the man who was on duty at the condemned cell, and one was apparently told off to attack Ayub Khan. The last named said he was walking along when he heard footsteps and on turning round saw two men going towards them in order to assist Mr. Speed, but two men came up from behind him. The men who attacked Warden Speed were only too successful and one of them came along to help in the attack on Ayub Khan. He got one wound in the left hand and managed to avoid another blow with a dagger. By that time the alarm was raised and his assailants left him, unlocked a gate leading to the yard and got away. The gate by which they got away was close by the Chief Warden's office. Ayub said he heard the gate unlocked.

The Attorney-General again referred to the plan in explaining how the convicts got away, saying that a grill which was intended to prevent people climbing on to the top of the wall helped them in their escape, as they fastened their rope to it. When prisoner was arrested he took the police to the Club Lusitano where he pointed out a knife. There was no doubt that he escaped that way and deposited the knife there. Another knife was found about three weeks afterwards in the garden of the Club Lusitano. The cloth wound round the handle was of similar material to that used in the jail. Knives were also found near a broken chair over the wall, in Warden Speed's office. Witnesses would tell the jury that the convicts had already provided themselves with dark clothes, made out of material used in the jail for

OBITUARY.

MRS. DE LA SALA.

We regret to record the death of Mrs. de la Sala, which took place at 7.45 this morning, after a brief illness. Mrs. de la Sala was taken to hospital with pneumonia only as late as Saturday last, thus having been ill only a day and a half. She was the wife of Captain de la Sala, master of the a.s. "Haitian," for whom much sympathy will be felt.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The following is an extract from "Seattle Times" dated December 12, 1919:

"The big liners, 'Great Northern' and 'Northern Pacific,' used during the war for transport service, and new in the Army Transport Service on the Pacific, are to be purchased by the Admiral Line and placed on the Seattle-San Francisco run by that company, if the U. S. Government will dispose of the vessels for a figure submitted by The Admiral Line. It is announced by Mr. H. F. Alexander, President of the steamship line.

Mr. Alexander said further if the two liners were not purchased the company would either buy two other vessels or build ships of like size for the Pacific Coast service.

With these large ships and those with which The Admiral Line will shortly inaugurate their Trans-Pacific passenger service, this line will have some of the finest and most up-to-date liners on the Pacific.

ROW AT A BROTHEL.

Four men were this morning charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with demanding \$100 by menace, and pleaded "not guilty."

Inspector Gerard said that the defendants were in the habit of visiting a new brothel in Yau-mai and demanding money by menace. They had been to the house on several occasions already, and were put off by the brothel keeper. On Saturday they again visited the house, and there the first defendant recognised in one of the prostitutes the woman who used to live with him and had escaped from his house a few days ago. He thereupon demanded money from the brothel keeper and the girl. Upon his being refused money, he caused a big row. It was in the course of this row that the Police came on the scene and removed the defendant to the station.

His Worship remanded the case for a week.

making shirts. They apparently got hold of some of it and made themselves suits.

The Attorney-General then addressed the jury on the question of a common purpose among the escaped prisoners in relation to guilt and then read the statement made by prisoner at the police Court.

Evidence was then called. In the course of his statement Ayub Khan explained the attack on himself by two men. When one of them pushed him he struck him with the stick of the night patrol lamp. The man struck him on the left hand with a dagger. They struggled, witness trying to reach the three alarm bells.

He succeeded in pressing them once or twice. He next said Warden Speed came out pushing a man in front of him. Warden Speed fell near the reserve guard room. He thought all the four convicts had daggers. The man who went to attack Harnam Singh had a knife in his hand.

Answering Mr. Bellios witness said he still adhered to the statement that convict 84 attacked him, not the prisoner.

Dr. Parker spoke to examining three knives given to him by Inspector Morrison, on which he found traces of human blood. Blood stains were also found on a piece of calico. Dr. Woodman, Medical Officer of Victoria Jail, said on December 15 he went to the jail hospital, where he saw the body of Warden Speed. He also saw Harnam Singh, whom he sent to the G.C.H. There were 27 wounds on the body of Warden Speed.

Mr. Bellios: There is only one question I should like to ask you. Have you examined him as to find out the state of his reason?—No.

The Attorney-General: You have seen him in jail both before and after the occurrence?—Yes.

Have you noticed anything which would lead you to suspect he was of unsound mind?—No.

The Chief Justice: Was the deceased a physically strong man?—Yes.

Would you expect him to die immediately?—It would take some time.

The case is proceeding.

Before the Puisne Judge, Wong Kong was sentenced to 5 years and ten strokes for assault with intent to rob. Li Shing and U Yang Pat received a like sentence for a similar offence.

THE OPERA.

FAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA
RUSTICANA.

Opera goers were more than satisfied with Saturday night's performance of "Fagliacci" and "Cavalleria," judging from the continual outbursts of applause and the fact with the conviction that these two gems had received good treatment. Here again there was a marked improvement in the general surroundings on both sides of the stage. An outstanding feature of the evening was the playing of the famous "Intermezzo" of Mascagni's masterpiece which the orchestra dealt with in faultless style. All those who took part have appeared before and their capabilities are, by now, well known. To-night will be played "Il Trovatore."

HOME FOOTBALL.

The following are the positions of the League on November 29.

THE LEAGUE I. DIVISION.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Burley	12	10	3	4	28	24	23
W. Bromwich	18	11	0	5	43	25	23
Newcastle Utd.	16	9	4	3	24	21	21
Sunderland	16	9	2	3	30	20	20
Manchester Utd.	15	6	4	3	27	17	18
Manchester C.	16	7	4	5	40	32	18
Chelsea	18	9	2	7	14	17	18
Arsenal	18	5	7	6	26	35	17
Everton	16	7	4	5	36	17	17
Bolton	16	6	4	7	31	29	16
Bradford C.	16	6	4	6	29	19	16
Sheffield Utd.	17	6	4	7	20	30	16
Derby County	17	5	6	6	20	24	16
Middlesbrough	15	6	4	6	21	26	16
Bradford A.	16	6	4	6	28	18	16
Liverpool	18	6	3	8	20	33	14
Preston N. E.	16	6	2	8	25	37	14
Accrington	15	6	1	9	27	34	13
Nottingham	16	4	5	7	24	26	13
Blackburn R.	16	4	4	8	29	34	12
Oldham A.	16	4	3	9	18	28	10
Sheffield W.	16	3	4	9	18	28	10

THE LEAGUE II. DIVISION.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Spurs	16	13	3	1	41	12	28
Birmingham	14	10	3	3	34	15	23
Blackpool	17	10	3	4	35	17	21
Stoke	16	11	4	2	29	18	23
Hull City	17	10	2	5	35	24	22
Sturbridge	16	9	4	3	24	17	21
Pulham	17	8	4	5	25	17	20
Bristol City	16	7	5	4	19	14	19
West Ham U.	16	8	5	3	17	19	19
Barnsley	16	8	5	3	20	18	19
Stockport County	16	7	4	5	24	18	18
Port Vale	16	6	5	5	18	16	17
Bury	16	7	3	6	19	20	16
South Shields	16	6	7	3	18	19	16
No.tingham F.	17	6	5	6	18	22	12
Rotherham C.	17	5	2	10	17	34	11
Volterborough W.	16	4	3	9	18	11	11
Clapton U.	16	4	1	11	18	10	9
Leicester C.	16	3	4	9	9	10	9
Grimsby Town	16	4	1	11	11	8	9
Lincoln City	16	2	4	10	11	4	8
Covevtry City	16	0	3	13	4	37	3

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Portsmouth	18	11	4	3	34	12	26
Watford	17	11	3	3	28	12	26
Reading	15	8	3	4	23	12	24
Queens R. Rangers	17	8	4	5	28	17	20
Crystal Palace	16	7	2	7	25	15	16
Cardiff City	16	6	7	3	28	18	19
Norwich City	15	8	3	4	23	19	19
Swindon Town	17	7	4	6	29	25	18
Bristol City	17	6	5	6	30	18	18
Brentford	17	6	5	6	19	19	18
Millwall Athletic	18	7	4	7	26	27	18
Plymouth Argyle	17	6	5	6	20	17	17
Southend United	17	6	5	6	22	26	17
Swansea Town	18	6	4	8	19	20	16
Motherwell Town	18	4	7	7	30	29	15
Barnet, Herts	18	4	7	7	24	30	14
Luton Town	17	6	4	7	31	31	14
Southampton	18	6	3	9	24	33	14
Northampton	17	5	8	8	29	40	13
Brighton & Hove	18	5	3	10	15	25	11
Northampton	18	4	3	11	16	34	11
Gillingham	17	5	3	11	9	32	9

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS
AND SHIPBUILDERS'
ANNUAL BALL.

THE SECOND PRACTICE DANCE will be held in the CITY HALL on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 8 p.m.

S. BAKER,
Hon. Secretary.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship,
"TOTTORI MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HOSOKAWA & KAWAZAKI & GODOFF COY.'S Godowns at Kowloon, where such consignments will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 14th January, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 17, 1920.

TO-DAYS
ADVERTISEMENTS.

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCES

on
TUESDAY, 20th Jan.

and
THURSDAY, 22nd Jan.

Pance Tickets 50 cts. each.

D. M. GOODALL,
Manager.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21ST.

Experiment Day

AT
THE CORONET.

Has the time come yet for a continuous performance theatre in Hongkong, similar to those in all the big cities of Europe and America? We wish to find out!

On Wednesday, therefore, From 2.30 to 11.30 p.m. there will be a

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE

the programme, for which, taken from the undermentioned pictures, will be published on WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Tea and cakes will be served free to everyone present during the intervals.

There will be only one place and the price will be 60 cents. Children and Soldiers and Sailors in uniform 30 cents.

If you want something of this sort in the Colony, you will support it; if you disapprove of what we are trying to do, you will let us know the fact by staying away.

Here is a list of films to choose from. Ring up 1743 and let us know what you would like to see and at what time and we will try to oblige you.

CHARLOTTE

in
"THE FROZEN WARNING."

EMILY STEVENS

in
"THE WAGER."

MADAME PETROVA

in
"EXTRAVAGANCE."

HAROLD LOCKWOOD

in
"THE HAUNTED PYJAMAS."

"SPORTING LIFE."

NORMA TALMADGE

in
"PANTHEA."

EMMY WHELEN

in
"VANITY."

"JULIUS CAESAR."

And the following comedies:

BILLY WEST

in
"THE PEST."

"THE SLAVE."

"THE MILLIONAIRE."

"THE CANDY KID."

JERRY

in
"THE PANIC"

and
"BEACHNUTS."

CHRISTIE COMEDIES:

"BETTY WAKES UP."

"CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE."

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 8 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS—

To Macao daily at 9 a.m. Saturdays at 8 p.m.
From Macao daily at 9 p.m. (Sundays excepted, at 4 p.m.)

Police permits to leave the Colony are not required.
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Macao, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to

NEW YORK

via Panama.

S.S. "ST. ANDREW"

Sailing on or about 11th January, 1920.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

S.S. "AFRICA"

VENICE & TRIESTE

Sailing on or about January 18.

Carrying 1st, 2nd & 3rd Class Passengers.

Trains leave Lyons 8 a.m. each day, ARRIVING PARIS 10 a.m. the following day.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "HOKUTO MARU"

Sailing on or about 17th January.

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "RIJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about 15th January.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship Service Trans-Pacific

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to South AFRICAN

PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA.

in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.

(ESTABLISHED 1880). SINGON & CO. (TELEPHONE 516).

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BORNEO MARU.....Friday, 18th January.

ATLAS MARU.....Beginning of February.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

OSAKA MARU.....End of February.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

SIAM MARU.....On 25th January.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

UNNAN MARU.....Sunday, 1st February.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

MIYOKI MARU.....Saturday 31st January.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

MANILA MARU (Calling Shanghai) Sunday, 18th January.

AFRICA MARU.....Wednesday, 26th February.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

KALJO MARU.....Sunday, 25th January.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

SUSHU MARU.....Thursday, 29th January.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, REFRIG. and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two shipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office: 61, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 439.

Shipyards: Sheen Sai Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.

Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1914.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SWATOW & BANGKOK. (Calling at Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, Amoy, Swatow, and Bangkok.)
Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 8 p.m.

Telephone No. 36. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)
Sailings:—To Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria, Vancouver.
S.S. "CONQUEROR".....About February 4.
S.S. "CROSBY".....About February 18.
S.S. "WHEATLAND".....About February 24.
S.S. "ENDICOTT".....About March 18.
S.S. "ELTON".....About March 30.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)
Sailings:—To Portland.
S.S. "COAXIT".....About January 18.
S.S. "MONT GUY".....About February 20.
S.S. "ABERCOSS".....About March 8.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Marlborough.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

S.S. "CAPE MAY"

EARLY FEBRUARY.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "SAGA-ORACK"

EARLY MARCH.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "WESTERN CROSS"

MIDDLE MARCH.

Via SUEZ.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

For freight, space and particulars apply to—

AGENTS 5TH FLOOR HOTEL MARLBOROUGH.

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

S.S. "ASKAWAKE"

ABOUT MIDDLE MARCH, 1920.

For freight, space and particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

For freight, space and particulars apply to—

AGENTS 5TH FLOOR HOTEL MARLBOROUGH.

Telephones 2477 & 2478.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, GALLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong

SIBERIA MARU.....30,700.....30th January.

PERLA MARU.....9,000.....23rd February.

KOREA MARU.....20,000.....23rd February.

TENYO MARU.....22,000.....11th March.

SHINYO MARU.....22,000.....1st April.

From Kobe. *Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG via PANAMA to SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, GALLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong

ANYO MARU.....18,800.....March 18th.

BAIYO MARU.....14,000.....May 11th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

SHIPPING

CP OS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

Monteagle Jan. 18 Feb. 10

Empress of Asia Jan. 23 Feb. 9

Empress of Japan Jan. 26 Feb. 16

Empress of Russia Mar. 11 Mar. 29

Monteagle Mar. 18 April 10

Empress of Japan Mar. 29 April 19

Empress of Asia April 8 April 26

Empress of Russia May 6 May 24

Monteagle May 19 June 13

Empress of Japan May 26 June 16

Empress of Asia June 3 June 21

Empress of Russia July 1 July 19

Empress of Japan July 20 Aug. 10

Monteagle Aug. 2 Aug. 27

Passage Fare to Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Russia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia \$253.00 Montreal \$485.00

16,400 Tons Reg. 6,188 Tons Reg.

Fares & passages subject to change without notice.

For Fares and other information please apply to

HONGKONG OFFICE. Cable Gram: CANPACIFIC.

Address: 115. Cable Gram: CANPACIFIC.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Sailing 9 to 10 Days)

HAICHONG.....Capt. W. O. Patterson.....TUESDAY, 30th January at 1 p.m.

HAICHONG.....Capt. A. H. Stewart.....FRIDAY, 2nd January at 1 p.m.

QUINNEBAUG.....Capt. Medina.....TUESDAY, 27th January at Noon.

SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons) "NILE" (11,000 tons) "CHINA" (16,000 tons)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

March 2nd, 1920. March 2nd, 1920. January 21st, 1920.

AN UNPARALLELED HIGH CLASS

PASSENGER SERVICE

O. B. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Lee House Street, Tel. 1254.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

For NEW YORK via Panama Canal

S.S. "SUVERIO" sailing about February 10.

For NEW YORK via Suez Canal

S.S. "LUCERIO" sailing about March 25.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried in through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and JAP. TOWNS direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

For STEAMERS SAILING

LONDON AND ROTTERDAM....."ST. FRANCIS".....28th January.

LONDON AND ROTTERDAM....."MATOPPO".....10th/16th February.

Subject to change without notice.

Or to "ELLERMAN" Line, Ltd.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEANIC S.S. CO., LTD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"ATREUS" via Suez 28th January.

"ARISTO" via Suez 10th February.

"ANTIOCHUS" via Suez 25th February.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REIS & CO., CAPTIV.

COMMUNION WITH THE DEAD.

BISHOP WELDON ON SPIRITUALISM.

Speaking on Spiritualism at Durham Cathedral, Bishop Weldon, dean of Durham, said that amongst the spiritual consequences of the war one, perhaps, the most remarkable of all, had been the desire of so many pious souls for communion with the dead.

Spiritualism was in itself not religious or unreligious. The enemy of religion and Christianity was not Spiritualism. It was materialism. If to live after death was but a dream, then indeed was religion a folly; but if the spirit of man survived the experience which was called death, if it did not die but entered upon a new life, then at least it was possible, he said to more, that the spirit might in certain circumstances manifest itself to human eyes and the spirit might communicate by some means or other to living spirits upon the earth. There were many difficulties and many improbabilities attached to the alleged spiritualistic phenomena. There was the suspicion and even there had been the discovery of fraud in some of them. There was a condition of darkness which was not unreasonably great.

A QUESTION OF EVIDENCE.

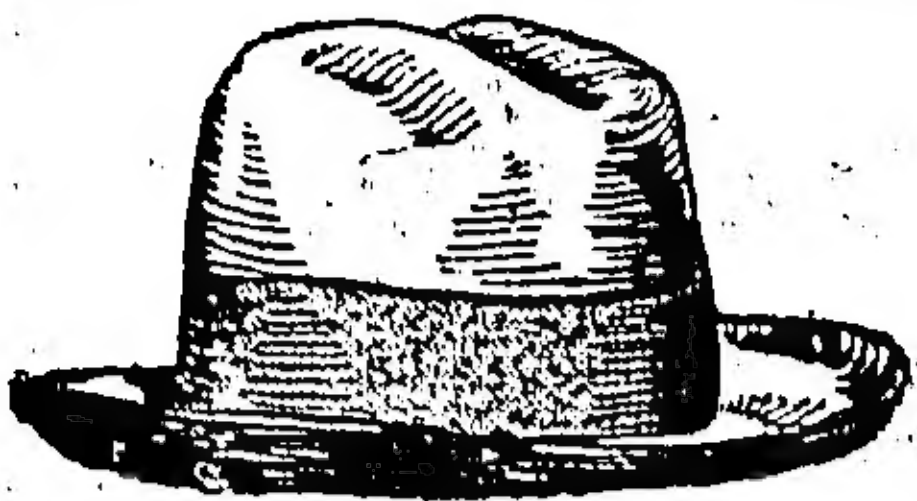
It was not easy, at least for him, to believe that if somebody who had been very dear to them were able and willing to make a communication to him from the spiritual world he would need to call in the agency of a medium. He thought, too, it must be admitted that the messages which were supposed to have been sent by the dead to the living were strangely unilluminating upon the nature of the life which the dead lived in the world beyond the grave. The question whether the spirit of the dead did appear or did speak to the living was a question which must be decided by evidence, and by evidence alone.

There was no reason to deny, but rather, if Christ was, as he believed Him to be, their forerunner, there was reason to accept the statement that the spirits of the dead might, especially soon after death, become visible and audible to their friends upon earth, but no human being was entitled to anticipate how, when, or to whom the spiritualistic appearance would be made. All it was possible to say was that if they were made, or rather seen, after death they corresponded with our Lord's appearance to His disciples. But those appearances must rest wholly upon evidence, and he held that the evidence was so considerable, so independent, and so difficult of explanation, even if it was assumed to be untrustworthy, that the candid mind would yield at least a provisional assent to the theory that such communications as between the living and the dead were not unworthy of belief

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

HONGKONG, CHINA, & JAPAN.

HENRY HEATH HATS.



In London, Heath Hats are accepted as the correct style in headwear.

They are worn all over the World by men of discriminating taste.

The latest styles are now being shown by

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Voeux Road.

Telephone 20.

WEEK END SPORTS.

FOOTBALL.

CHARITY MATCH.

CLUB, 4, SOUTH CHINA, O.

A scratch team supposed to be representative of the Hongkong Club, had a red letter day on Saturday when they met the South China Athletics in a "charity" match, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the widow of the murdered Warden Speed. The Club team included Clark of the Police as Tonkin's partner at back, Toms and Neil of the Navy, at centre forward and inside right, respectively, and Evelyn, a new player who proved to be quite ordinary as far as local football is concerned. The Chinese were handicapped by the absence of Ling Hing Cheong, their crack goalie, and this had much to do with the rather heavy defeat they sustained.

The match opened rather slowly, a being quite evident that the Club players were not used to each other's play. Soon, however, they began to play with certainty and were pressing hard. The Chinese backs defended well and saved two ugly situations. Not to be denied, the Club returned to the enemy territory, and this time two of the backs had the misfortune of handling the ball. Toms took the penalty and netted the Club's first goal. The second goal came soon afterwards from Neil who scored from a beautiful pass from Toms. After the Chinese had made two fruitless attempts, the Club again attacked. Kim seal is a nice centre to Toms after a good run down the touch line. Tackled, Toms passed to Neil who handed to Evelyn who shot without effect. The Club's fourth goal was rather a lucky one, and this had the effect of discouraging the Chinese. After running strongly down the line, Rile kicked to Toms, but the wind deflected the ball and carried it into the net, giving the goal so chance.

No more goals were scored in the first half and the sides changed ends with the Club leading by 4 goals to nil. The Chinese attempted to rush the game in the second half, but Tonkin and Clark were combining well at back and let nothing pass them. Then the Club again invaded, but the Chinese backs were equally determined not to let in any more goals, and the fact that they succeeded in keeping their chivalrous instinct throughout this half reflected much credit on them. The Chinese missed several good opportunities through their centre forward who proved to be the weakest man on the field.

The Club were the victors at the end of the match by 4 goals to nil. This, we believe, the heavier defeat the Chinese ever sustained at the hands of a team representing the Club.

2ND DIVISION LEAGUE.

CLUB, 2, INDIANS, 1.

The Club's second string just managed a win over the Indians on Saturday by the odd goal in three.

The Indians were playing three new men on Saturday and judging from their form, it would be profitable to give them permanent places in the team.

Play was very uninteresting at first, with the Club attacking, but their players were always erring by "walking into each other." Every one was anxious to score with the result that the players were robbing each other of the ball instead of combining. The Indians on the other hand, were playing well and soon gave the Club a rude awakening by a smart piece of combination which very nearly resulted in a goal. Although both ends were visited in quick succession, it was not until towards the close of the first half that the Club secured the lead, Piler scoring from close range.

The Club resumed the attack in the second half and after several misses, Zeyrin scored their second goal. After this, the Indians had the best of the exchanges for the rest of the match but their forwards were tight and could not make much headway. When they eventually got

in front of goal, Andre was placed in possession and finding himself well guarded, passed to S. Runjahn who scored. The Indians tried hard for an equalizer, but despite the fact that Andre and Runjahn had several openings, they did not score again, and retired the losers by 2 goals to 1. The good work of the Hyderabad brothers at back prevented the Club from scoring more goals.

NAVY RESERVES, 4, UNITED A.C., 0.

The United A.C., folded several new men on Saturday for their league match against the Navy Reserves and these proved to be worthy additions to the ranks of this plucky young combination. The match was not at all one-sided as the scores might suggest, in fact, the United had as much of the play in the first half as the sailors, and it was not until near the close of the first half that the latter were able to score.

The second half proved to be just as fast as the first, but it was evident that the sailors were fresher, and were soon having the best of the exchanges. The youngsters played up quickly however, and did their best to ward off a crushing defeat, but despite the good work of Simmons, Mason, Laing and McLeod, the sailors scored three times in this half and retired the winners by four goals to nil. All were agreed that the match was very hard fought. George, one of United's new men, proved to be a good and reliable right winger, who, given a little better luck, could have scored at least three times during the match.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, 2, SOUTH CHINA "A," 0.

St. Joseph's College's second string who have not appeared in second league football for several weeks now, met the South China "A" on the Club ground on Saturday, and won their match by two goals to nil. The Collegians had the service of J. Silva and Rahmin, two first division players and this had much to do with the result of the match. A new player was L. Silva, J. Silva's elder brother, and this worthy proved to be a good man at centre forward.

The game started very slowly with the Chinese attacking, but they were prevented from scoring by J. Silva who played a sound game at back, ably partnered by O. Ismail. After a while, Silva got tired of defending, and receiving the ball, he ran down the field from the full back line and when near the Chinese goal, he passed to Gomes who took a shot. The Chinese goalie cleared, but Silva's brother rushed in and netted. The second goal for the Collegians came from Rahmin who running the ball down the field, took a good high shot from a distance, the ball skimming the cross bar and entering the net. No more goals were scored after this, and although the Chinese tried hard to reduce the lead, Silva and Ismail were sound backs and when the final whistle came, the Collegians won by two goals to nil.

CRICKET.

R.G.A. v. NAVY.

The R.G.A. beat the Navy with ease on Saturday. Scores—

NAVY.			
Mr. Kennett, b. Baines.....	6		
Lt. Com. Holborn, b. Davies.....	0		
Surg. Cdr. Holl, c. Talfourd, b. Davies.....	8		
Rev. Mr. Hastings, st. Talfourd, b. Davies.....	0		
Pay-Lt. Robinson, c. Baines, b. Bryson.....	38		
Lt. Cdr. Greig, c. Pragnall, b. Davies.....	18		
Lt. Jones, b. Davies.....	18		
Lt. McNair, c. Davies, b. Olliver.....	10		
C. E. R. A. Grant, not out.....	3		
Lt. Lamb, b. Bagnall, b. Pragnall.....	2		
Extras.....	18		
Total.....	119		

Bowling Analysis.			
O.	M.	R.	W.
Davies.....	17	4	5
Baines.....	13	3	2
Bryson.....	6	5	1
Olliver.....	4	0	1
Bagnall.....	3	0	2

R.G.A.			
Capt. Olliver, c. Holl, b. Hastings.....	32		
Mr. Gurr, Talfourd, b. Kennett.....	13		
Capt. Mann, run out.....	5		
Capt. Davies, not out.....	3		
Major Bagnall, b. Laphart.....	23		
Lt. Bryson, not out.....	6		
Extras.....	6		
Total (for 4 wickets).....	139		

Parkins, Middleton, Smith, Pragnall, and Baines did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.			
O.	M.	R.	W.
Hastings.....	9	1	27
Kennett.....	9	1	62
Bryant.....	3	0	31
Laphart.....	2	0	18

STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS v. H.K. CRICKET CLUB.

The H.K.C.C. went down badly to the Staff and Departments. Scores—

HONGKONG C.C.			
T. E. Pearce, st. Glenn, b. Bowen.....	4		
E. J. R. Mitchell, c. Rhodes, b. Connor.....	9		
C. Blaker, st. Glenn, b. Bowen.....	22		
J. D. Humphreys, st. Glenn, b. Rhodes.....	35		
R. A. Green, b. Connor.....	20		
M. M. Mass, c. Tommy, b. Coles.....	40		
F. Sutton, c. Glenn, b. Connor.....	3		
C. C. Stark, c. Blunt, b. Connor.....	4		
C. Brown, b. Connor.....	4		
A. Mackenzie, b. Coles.....	6		
D. E. Donnelly, not out.....	0		
Extras.....	10		
Total.....	157		

Bowling Analysis.			
O.	M.	R.	W.
Connor.....	17	1	64
Bowen.....	12	1	60
Rhodes.....	3	0	19
Coles.....	13	0	4

Bowling Analysis.			
O.	M.	R.	W.
Donnelly.....	14	2	63
Stark.....	7	0	35
Humphreys.....	3	0	27
Pearce.....	3	0	21
Brown.....	3	0	15
Green.....	2	0	19

Bowling Analysis.			
O.	M.	R.	W.
Donnelly.....	14	2	63
Stark.....	7	0	35
Humphreys.....	3	0	27
Pearce.....	3	0	21
Brown.....	3	0	15
Green.....	2	0	19

R.E. and I.A. v. CIVIL SERVICE.

Civil Service were beaten by the R.E. and Indian Army at Happy Valley. Scores—

CIVIL SERVICE.			
B. W. Bradbury, b. Hammond.....	0		
R. C. Wiltchell, st. Clauson, b. Edwards.....	33		
P. T. Lambie, b. Edwards.....	19		
A. E. Wood, b. Edwards.....	2		
R. O. Hutchison, b. Edwards.....	0		
F. Syme Thompson, c. Jacobson, b. Edwards.....	31		
W. H. Edmonds, b. Middlemas.....	3		
P. Ling, c. and b. Edwards.....	12		
C. Severn, b. Middlemas.....	1		
H. E. Strange, c. McConnell, b. Edwards.....	1		
H. F. Bevan, not out.....	0		
Extras.....	3		
Total.....	105		

Bowling Analysis.			
O.	M.	R.	W.
Hammond.....	9	2	41
Edwards.....	14	2	54
Middlemas.....	7	2	7

Bowling Analysis.			
O.	M.	R.	W.
Major Greenwood, c. Hutchison, b. Bevan.....	4		
Capt. Gray, c. Ling, b. Edmonds.....	71		
Major Edwards, b. Bevan.....	17		
Lt. Hammond, c. and b. Edmonds.....	32		
Major Middlemas, c. and b. Edmonds.....	32		
Lt. Clauson, c. Wiltchell, b. Edmonds.....	3		
Capt. Murray, b. Edmonds.....	0		
Spr. Jacobson, b. Edmonds.....	16		
Lt. Larkcom, not out.....	16		
Extras.....	4		
Total (for 7 wickets).....	178		

Lt. McConnell and Lt. Hayward did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.			
O.	M.	R.	W.
Wiltchell.....	5	0	28
Bevan.....	10	0	55
Severn.....	5	0	21
Edmonds.....	9	1	42
Hutchison.....	1	0	11
Bradbury.....	2	0	67

KOWLOON v. UNIVERSITY.

Kowloon experienced no difficulty with University, winning comfortably. Scores—

KOWLOON.			
J. Stalker, b. Yeoh.....	5		
B. D. Evans, c. Redmond, b. Yeoh.....	17		
J. V. Bragg, c. Samy, b. Yeoh.....	17		
A. de Souza, c. Hunt, b. Choo.....	20		
A. W. Ramsey, c. and b. Redmond.....	2		
K. R. Mackaskill, not out.....	83		
W. T. Elton, c. Yeoh, b. Samy.....	30		
J. P. Robinson, not out.....	28		
C. Alves, not out.....	3		
Extras.....	28		
Total (for 6 wickets, dec.).....	205		

R. Poston, A. O. Brown and H. Overy, did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.			
O.	M.	R.	W.
Redmond.....	14	0	6
Yeoh.....	13	0	71
Choo.....	3	0	13
Samy.....	3	0	39

Bowling Analysis.			
O.	M.	R.	W.
H. C. Hunt, b. Stalker.....	25		
D. K. Samy, b. Stalker.....	14		
F. A. Redmond, b. Stalker.....	14		
Sun Kwok Leong, b. Evans.....	1		
S. S. Choo, b. Stalker.....	10		
T. E. Yeoh, not out.....	10		
T. L. Choo, run out.....	0		
K. S. Choo, c. Ramsey, b. Stalker.....	2		
T. Fun, b. Evans.....	0		
S. A. M. Sopher, at Souza b. Evans.....	0		
Extras.....	17		
Total.....	98		

Bowling Analysis.			
O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Poston.....	8	2	17
J. Stalker.....	18	2	37
B. D. Evans.....	7.5	3	7

FRIENDLY MATCHES.

C.R.C. 2ND XI v. UNIVERSITY 2ND XI.

Bowling Analysis.			
O.	M.	R.	W.
Lo Man Pan, c. Basto, b. Choo.....	14		
Chan Hin Lee, b. Choo.....	0		
Lai Kuen, b. Choo.....	44		
Wong Po Keung, b. Choo.....	39		
Chan Tin Sung, b. Ng.....	42		
Yew Man Hon, c. Chan, b. Yeoh.....	2		
Wei Lee Sam, c. Chan, b. Choo.....	11		
Wan In Shing, b. Gutierrez.....	4		
Wong Kwok Kwong, c. Wong, b. Choo.....	23		
Cheung Wing Kin, b. Choo.....	6		
Cheung U Pui, not out.....	6		
Extras.....	31		
Total.....	216		

Bowling Analysis.			
O.	M.	R.	W.
Choo.....	20	0	27
Yeoh.....	3	0	25
Wong.....	10	2	10
Gutierrez.....	4	0	22
Ng.....	2	0	8

UNIVERSITY 2ND XI.

Bowling Analysis.			
O.	M.	R.	W.
C. Choo, c. Wong, b. Lai Kuen.....	15		
R. A. Basto, c. Wei b. Lai Kuen.....	14		
T. O. Yeoh, b. Yew.....	1		
C. H. Yeoh, c. Cheung Wing Kin, b. Lai.....	1		
S. C. Wong, b. Lai Kuen.....	17		
K. H. Oon, b. Yew.....	9		
C. Y. Ng, b. Yew.....	5		
S. W. Chan, c. Wei, b. Yew.....	0		
M. K. Yue, b. Yew.....	0		
J. J. Basto, not out.....	0		
L. Gutierrez, b. Yew.....	0		
Extras.....	2		
Total.....	65		

I.R.C. 2nd XI v. "A" CO. WILTSHIRES.

Bowling Analysis.			
O.	M.	R.	W.
S. A. Ismail, c. Spiller, b. Pinfold.....	28		
A. A. Rumjahn, b. Churchill.....	2		
S. H. Ismail, not out.....	68		
R. Ponsbury Fane, b. Pinfold.....	19		
P. J. Jacks, b. Buttress.....	13		
A. A. Churchill, c. Churchill, b. Buttress.....	10		
N. M. Bur, not out.....	21		
Extras.....	4		
Total (for 7 wickets, declared).....	165		

Bowling Analysis.			
O.	M.	R.	W.
Reeves.....	7	1	40
Churchill.....	11	1	31
Pinfold.....	9	3	23
Beck.....	5	0	27
Buttress.....	6	1	40

WILTSHIRES "A" CO.

Bowling Analysis.			
O.	M.	R.	W.
Lee, Cpl. Read, b. A. A. Rumjahn.....	0		
Lee, Cpl. Sorton, c. and b. A. A. Rumjahn.....	15		
Lee, Cpl. Bazant, not out.....	15		
Pte. Churchill, c. M. B. Suffied, b. A. A. Rumjahn.....	1		
Pte. Sainsbury, b. Arculli.....	1		
Lee, Cpl. Buttress, b. Arculli.....	0		
Pte. Reeves, run out.....	0		
Pte. Beck, st. R. P. Fane, b. Rumjahn.....	0		
Pte. Pinfold, b. Rumjahn.....	0		
Pte. Spiller, b. Arculli.....	0		
Pte. Way, b. A. Rumjahn.....	0		
Extras.....	2		
Total.....	22		

KOWLOON 2ND XI v. CRAIGEN-GOWER 2ND XI.

Bowling Analysis.			
O.	M.	R.	W.
Rumjahn.....	32	0	11
A. Arculli.....	3	1	9

U. Omar, b Weaver	5
Y. Abbas, b Fletcher	5
W. Hall, b Weaver	4
S. Jex, b Weaver	4
D. K. Kharas, L.b.w., b Weaver ..	0
M. Pinn, not out	18
C. Alves, run out	2
J. C. Barretto, b Fletcher	0
A. S. Ellis, c Anderson, b Weaver	0
P. Rodrigues, b Weaver	0
McCormack, did not bat	0
Extras	3
Total (for 9 wickets)...	69

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

"WALLA, WALLA" Launches at
Blake Pier. Night and day ser-
vice.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

London, January 18th.
The first meeting of the Council of the League of Nations will be held on January 20th at the Quai d'Orsay. M. Leon Bourgeois will be president. Lord Curzon will represent Great Britain; Signor De Martino, Italy; and M. Paul Hymans, Belgium.

President Wilson has issued invitations to the first meeting of the League of Nations Council on January 20th. The summons is brief and is issued merely in accordance with the terms of the Treaty.

The United States will not be represented.

London, January 18th.
An official invitation to the first meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, President Wilson points out that the gathering will mark the beginning of a new era in international co-operation and the first step towards the ideal of nations. It will bring the League of Nations into being as a living force, devoted to the task of assisting the peoples of all countries in the desire for peace, prosperity, and happiness.

The President is convinced that its progress will accord with the noble purpose to which it is dedicated.

London, January 18th.
The *Journal des Debats*, referring to the inauguration of the League of Nations, says, as regards the organization of the mandates for the ex-German colonies, that although the settlement of this question cannot be much longer delayed, it appears that the present tendency is to wait until after the United States has ratified the Treaty, in order that the American delegate, who does not attend the first meeting of the League, may be able to participate in the settlement.

STRIKES IN GERMANY.

Berlin, January 18th.
A strike of miners in the Harz region, for a six-hour day and better food supplies led to a whole day's rioting. The mob stormed the town hall, setting it on fire. The rioters later moved to other districts and continued till evening. Owing to a railway strike half a million tons of coal for Berlin has been held up.

The interruption of coal production threatens to paralyze the entire Rhinish Westphalian industrial regions.

Berlin, January 18th.
The Assembly adjourned on the President announcing that ten dead demonstrators had been brought into the country. Order was restored by the military.

MONSTER DEMONSTRATIONS IN BERLIN.

Berlin, January 18th.
Big demonstrations have taken place to protest against the suspension of the nature of the Government's Bill establishing the Workers' Councils. Many factories are closed, and tramways have been partly suspended.

The processions converged on the Reichstag on the steps of which speeches of protest were made.

The atmosphere is electric. A number of deputies were mobbed while they were on their way to the new session of the National Assembly.

The New Public Security Police, guarding the Reichstag, intervened, and when the crowd tried to force an entrance and kill and wounding many.

ALLEGED COMMISSIONS IN GERMANY.

London, January 18th.
Lord Kilmer has left for Berlin to take up his duties as the Foreign Office. He announces that the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission, representing all the Allies, is beginning its duties in the occupied territory of Germany to the west of the Rhine and the bridge-heads. The seat of the Commission is Cologne. Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.S.I., has been appointed High Commissioner, and Mr. Malcolm Robertson, C.M.G., as Deputy High Commissioner.

The Allied Naval Armistice Commission, under Vice-Admiral Charlton, sails from Portsmouth during the weekend for Kiel to enter Germany carrying out the naval terms of the Peace Treaty.

THE GREAT INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

London, January 18th.
A comprehensive account of the great influenza epidemic is issued in the report of the Local Government Board. The writer, tracing its origin, points out that the epidemic of influenza was prevalent in China and Japan in March, 1918, and was not reported in Spain until May, 1918.

He expresses the opinion that the disease originated in China, coming to Australia and thence to Europe, or alternatively, originated in America, proceeding thence East and West.

In Britain, the Grand Fleet and the Army were the first to suffer. Glasgow was the seat of the first civilian outbreak in May.

There was an autumn epidemic at the principal ports, Portsmouth, Southampton and Liverpool were the first affected, but suffered lightly, the inland towns suffering later more severely.

The results of a systematic enquiry in Manchester show that during the summer wave, the ages most affected were 15 to 45. In winter the ages most affected were 15 to 45, and females, 1 to 45.

The report adds that it does not appear that one attack was invariably powerful in protecting against the others.

The results were contradictory, but may be explained by the hypothesis that there were several distinct epidemics, one conferring protection against the others, and each wave having a peculiar dominant strain producing a certain wave of individuality.

PROMOTION OF BRITISH TRADE.

London, January 18th.
The "Travelling Exhibition" leaves the United Kingdom on May 1st, next, opening at Durban on May 21st, at Johannesburg on July 14th, at Cape Town on September 14th, at Port Elizabeth on September 24th, at Durban on October 14th, at Addis Ababa on January 23rd, 1921, at Melbourne on March 23rd, at Hobart on May 20th, at Brisbane on July 14th, at Sydney on September 2nd, at Christchurch on November 2nd, and at Auckland on December 2nd. There is no return to Canada.

A London telegram of January 2nd, says:—In connection with the anticipated trade boom in 1920, great schemes are being prepared by British traders to give Britain domination in the world's markets. The *Daily Mail* says that one of the schemes being pushed forward by the Department of Overseas Trade is designed to interest buyers in the Dominions. It will be in the form of a British Empire Exhibition, and will be held at two or three principal commercial centres in the Empire every year, each on the lines of the present British Industries Fair. The goods exhibited will go from one show to another, so that the utmost publicity will be gained with the minimum of expense and inconvenience to buyers and merchants generally.

EUROPE'S NEED FOR MONEY.

Washington, January 18th.
A report of the influential American Economic Association's Committee on foreign trade is of opinion that the United States must not only supply Europe with money, but must also supply Europe with money for purely selfish reasons; but such money should be devoted to industrial not to Government use.

DEFENDER OF KUT.

London, January 18th.
General Townshend, the Defender of Kut, resigned from the Army on January 10th.

The action is apparently in connection with the serial publication begun on January 15th of a book on the campaign in Mesopotamia in which is reiterated the declaration that he was ordered to take Kut despite his protest as to the inadequacy of the forces. He maintains that his resolve to stand firm at Kut saved the British from being knocked out of Mesopotamia. He bargained to be relieved in two months' time. It was later impossible for him to cut his way out of Kut going to flood.

After General Townshend's release from Turkish captivity, he was not promoted nor given a further command. The matter was frequently raised in Parliament, but the War Office gave no reason for its treatment of General Townshend.

NEW BRITISH BONDS.

London, January 18th.
Speaking at the National War Savings Association in London, Mr. Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that the Government was making an early issue of Five-Year Exchange Bonds bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. to meet the 6 per cent. Exchange Bonds which will be maturing in February, 3 per cent. Bonds maturing in March, and 4 per cent. Bonds maturing in December.

Mr. Chamberlain paid a tribute to the labours of the War Savings Committee, and said that he was investing in War Savings Certificates was £200,000,000, despite the fact that deposits in the Post Office and the Trustee Savings Bank had increased from under £200,000,000 in 1914 to nearly £500,000,000 last October.

As regards stabilising finances, he declared that there were no short cuts or easy remedies. He deprecated violent expedients and pacific experiments, and urged the continuation of the work of the War Savings organisation in order to induce habits of thrift. Since the Armistice £25,000,000 had been invested in War Savings Certificates.

MOULDERS' STRIKE.

London, January 18th.
The Moulders' Conference has decided to take a further ballot, strongly recommending the acceptance of the employers' terms, namely, a five shilling weekly advance, and a conference on working conditions.

AUSTRALIAN NATURALISATION.

London, January 18th.
The newspapers, commenting on yesterday's decision of the Appeal Court that Australian naturalisation cannot be held to be good in Britain, emphasise that, despite the apparent inconsistency, there underlies a paradox to the very principle of self-determination and voluntary interdependence in Imperial matters recently proved beyond comparison to the contrary.

It is pointed out that, unless the time comes when there is representation of the Dominions in the Imperial Parliament, it must be impossible to overreach upon the privileges and powers which are essential to full self-government in various parts of the Empire, and the courts are bound to recognise the existence of local unbreakable allegiance which, not only is in accordance with the statute law, but is fundamental to the principles of British Imperial rule.

THE TRUE BRITISH SPIRIT.

London, January 18th.
The Prince of Wales and Prince Albert were the guests of Canada Club at the Savoy Hotel last night. Five hundred guests were individually introduced to the Prince of Wales at his request. He shook hands with all, mostly using his left hand.

Replying to the toast of his health, the Prince of Wales dwelt on his wonderful and unforgettable experiences in Canada, which he looked forward revisiting. He hoped, on going shortly, to find the same free spirit in Australia and New Zealand. World the British Empire must not merely bear its own burdens, but try to share the burdens of others. He was anxious that, to all nations, we show the true British spirit.

"THE SCOURGE OF THE WORLD."

London, January 18th.

It is stated on high military authority that the present situation in the Middle East is causing considerable anxiety.

The French are having considerable trouble in Syria, and there are also difficulties in Asia Minor. The whole of the Middle East is reported to be in a state of subdued combustion, which may flame up into anything. Probably within a few months, we will be faced with a new great danger in the Middle East and the East, necessitating large military commitments.

A weekly summary of the operations states, in this connection, that the Bolshevik occupation of Trans-Caspia may be regarded as practically complete. The Georgia and Azerbaijan Republics are anti-Bolshevik, but their armed strength is insufficient to resist the threatened invasion from two sides. The position of Baghdad is even more hopeless. The Bolsheviks continue to pour their troops into Trans-Caspia.

Troop trains from Tashkent and Ashkhabad are only taking six days, and are arriving at the rate of one a day. The new arrivals include a considerable number of untrained men, largely led by old Army officers, now serving with the Bolsheviks.

A number of large armoured cars have arrived at Ashkhabad.

A party of Bolsheviks and Turks are reported to have arrived at Herat, with two parts containing aeroplane parts and a wireless set. They have now proceeded to Kandahar to Kabul, escorted by Afghan cavalry.

The Bolsheviks have opened a large number of propaganda schools in Tashkent, where Oriental languages will be taught.

Agents will be sent to India, China, and all Moslem countries.

The Moslems recently determined to concentrate their efforts first on India, and it is intended to open propaganda centres there as soon as possible.

The grave situation in the Middle East is mainly due to Bolshevik successes.

Allied statesmen in Paris are giving the most serious consideration to the question. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Walter Long were hastily summoned to Paris to-day.

The Allies are now realising that the real peril of the situation is far greater than ever before, and at all costs it must not be allowed to spread beyond Russia.

The situation broadly summed up is that the Caucasus is now in peril. The Bolsheviks have reached the vicinity of the Persian border. The Turks are joining hands with certain Bolshevik forces, while tribes in the area of the British occupation in Mesopotamia are being stirred up by Kamuchan shahs. General Mauchan, the British Commander in Mesopotamia, is now in a very difficult position, and is under a great deal of stress.

At present the Bolsheviks are concentrating against the British in the Caucasus. The latter has just won a success by recovering a strong line of defence on the Don River, but he is hopelessly outnumbered and stands unaided, although it is admitted that he holds the road to India. Moreover, he is not free to move, and his troops are at present suffering from the influence of retreating hundreds of miles, and the fact must be faced that they might give way any moment.

Incidentally, it may be recalled that the Bolsheviks are feverishly searching for a gold hoard of £200,000,000 representing the Russian National Treasury which was lost in the custody of Admiral Kolchak. The latest news from Odessa intimates that this hoard is still in the hands of the Bolsheviks. General Denikin is still in full command.

BOLSHEVIST RISING.

London, January 18th.
A Moscow wireless states that risings led by Bolsheviks have broken out in the districts surrounding Tiflis.

FIGHTING IN SYRIA.

London, January 18th.
A Cairo telegram of January 18th states that the situation in Syria is exceedingly grave.

There has been serious fighting between the French and the Syrian Volunteers, and heavy casualties have been reported on both sides.

A National Defence Committee has been formed in Damascus where universal conscription is being enforced, and women are enrolling as combatants.

The Committee has issued a manifesto denouncing all foreign interference.

REDS' SOUTHERN FRONT.

London, January 18th.
A Bolshevik wireless says that the Reds on their southern front from December 21st to January 9th, captured 25,000 prisoners, 650 guns, 11 tanks, 2 armoured cars, 9 armoured trains, 25 locomotives, and 6,800 wagons, mostly loaded, in addition to an enormous quantity of munitions.

LINER GOES DOWN.

Paris, January 18th.
The liner *Africa* with 475 passengers, outward bound to West Africa, sunk 50 miles to the west of La Rochelle. She was putting back into port with her engine disabled and was escorted by the liner *Ceylon*, when she struck a sand-bank.

Water immediately poured in the boats which were launched with the greatest difficulty owing to the vessel's list.

The *Ceylon* rescued eleven persons from one of the *Africa's* boats and fifteen from a drifting raft.

The Belgian liner *Anvers* and two tugs are still searching for survivors.

London, January 18th.
The *Africa's* last message to the *Ceylon* intimated that the passengers and crew were taking to boats. After that there was silence.

Paris, January 18th.
The *Matin* reports that the *Ceylon* landed a considerable number of passengers who were saved on the *Africa* at La Rochelle. Some of the others have arrived at Port Rochefort.

Paris, January 18th.
Owing to the interruption of the telegraphic service the full list of the survivors of the *Africa* has not yet been published, but of the 488 souls aboard the liner, so far thirty have been reported saved.

PEACE TREATY RATIFICATION.

The *Daily Chronicle* says it will save much trouble if the Allies at the outset are rigorous in exacting punctuality and strictness in the fulfilment of Germany's obligations. A relaxation of terms can be considered when Germany has shown good faith.

The *Daily News* says the draft agreement is not the peace which was anxiously anticipated a year ago, yet in the absence of pomp the drama prompts hope. A peace which has dawned in so humble circumstances may prove a more real peace than the loudly-heralded Milnerian.

The *Times* says the new era opens with old maxims of political honour so bright that they ought to shine for all time. Peace has been signed; it has now to be made, and the League of Nations is the instrument. The absence of America and Russia has diminished the power of the League, but England and France are ready to shoulder the responsibility for the League alone, and are hoping to obtain reinforcements later. The Anglo-French alliance must, therefore, be drawn closer, but we shall welcome any sign of a new political spirit in Germany earning her admittance into the League.

DEBTS DUE TO GERMANS.

London, January 18th.
The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the Enemy Debts Clearing House has called on British firms immediately to pay the outstanding pre-war debts due to Germans with 5 per cent. interest from the outbreak of war.

DENMARK REJOICING.

Copenhagen, January 18th.
The ratification of the Peace Treaty was hailed by demonstrations of joy. The King sent a message of congratulations to King George and other Allied heads, expressing Denmark's deep gratitude in connection with the early reunion of Slavic with Denmark.

THE BULGARIAN TREATY.

Sofia, January 18th.
The Sobranje has ratified the Treaty of Neutality.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN.

London, January 18th.
Owing to a doubt as regards Sir Robert Borden's visit to South Africa Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa cables that when Sir Robert Borden sailed from Canada he proposed accompanying Lord Jellicoe via various West Indian and South American ports to Cape Town and Egypt, reaching England in April. Nevertheless, when sailing some doubt was expressed as regards Lord Jellicoe actually going to Cape Town. However, from a Havana message it is evident that Lord Jellicoe and Sir Robert Borden are now en route to Cape Town and Egypt.

Sir Robert Borden has undertaken the trip upon his doctor's orders, and expects to be absent from Canada for four months.

HIVELY CHIVVIS III.

London, January 18th.
The *Times* gives prominence to a letter of a correspondent referring to Stigand's death. The letter mentions Stigand's advocacy of a Central African federation of which the Northern Province was to be the southern part of the Sudan. The writer contends that incidents similar to the Stigand affair are likely to occur, increasing in frequency elsewhere besides the Sudan, unless the Government gives the whole of the East Central Africa a strong and just government under one control and windows out and strengthens the present services, and has a constructive native policy and undertakes proper education of the natives.

RAILWAYMEN ACCEPT GOVERNMENT TERMS.

London, January 18th.
An official statement says that the terms accepted by the railwaymen show that the Government has not departed from the principle of basing the standard rates on the average instead of the highest pre-war rate as demanded by the railwaymen. The Government also adheres to its policy of basing the cost of living, but agrees to graduated increases in war wages of the grades not included in the Government's proposals.

The Government further agrees to extend the principles of the settlement to the Irish railways.

PARIS CONFERENCES.

London, January 18th.
Lord Beatty and Sir Henry Wilson, accompanied by Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Walter Long to Paris this evening.

SIR ALBERT STANLEY.

London, January 18th.
Sir Albert Stanley has taken the title of Baron Ashfield of Southwell.

ANTI-SEDITION BILL.

Washington, January 18th.
The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives has agreed to the Anti-Sedition Bill. A speedy enactment is anticipated.

The Bill also provides death penalty where anti-Government activities lead to the destruction of life.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

London, January 18th.
His Majesty has approved the wearing of an emblem on the ribbon of the Victoria Medal by all personnel on the strength of British, Dominion, Colonial and Indian Expeditionary Forces, who have been mentioned in military despatches in the last war by the Commander in the Field.

The emblem will be an oak leaf in bronze, and two emblems will be applied in each case.

HAYAS REVIEW.

Paris, January 18th.

A Hayas message states:—The results of the Senatorial elections held on January 11th confirm the verdict of the legislative elections in favour of moderate parties with the corresponding defeat of the Extreme Left. They constitute a victory for M. Clemenceau.

M. Poincaré was returned almost unanimously by the Meuse Department. A question has been raised regarding his eligibility for election while President, but the Senate is likely to validate it on January 18th.

In accordance with the French Constitution of 1875, members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies will meet next Saturday to elect the President of the Republic for seven years. It was regarded almost certain at the beginning of this week that M. Clemenceau will surely be elected. However, M. Deschanel's almost unanimous re-election as President of the Chamber was interpreted to mean that he would receive considerable support.

The preliminary assembly will be held tomorrow to make the choice.

The League of Nations will come into existence as an active organisation at 10.30 a.m. tomorrow. Representatives of nations constituting the League will meet at the Quai d'Orsay, probably under the presidency of M. Leon Bourgeois.

The presentation of the text of the Peace Treaty to the Hungarian delegates took place at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour was conferred on Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Mussolini on the occasion of the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles.

At the first meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, M. Leon Bourgeois will act as chairman. Baron Matsui will represent Japan. M. Kobayashi will be a member of the Delimitation of the Saara Commission.

The next meeting of the Council is to take place in London.

The Council of Premiers in Paris has approved of the text of the note to be sent to the Netherlands Government, in the name of the Peace Conference, demanding the extradition of the ex-Kaiser.

Before the election of the President of the Republic, a semi-official meeting of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies took place. M. Deschanel obtaining 405 votes and M. Clemenceau 389. Consequently M. Clemenceau has withdrawn his candidature.

ADRIATIC QUESTION.

London, January 18th.
The *Daily Chronicle's* Paris correspondent states that the Adriatic question has been settled.

Trieste remains Italian, but the port has been internationalised under the League of Nations.

The hinterland remains Jugo-Slav, but Italy is guaranteed the use of the railways of the whole Dalmatian coast, except Zara. One or two islands go to the Jugo-Slavs.

The fate of Albania has not been settled.

SURRENDERED AUSTRIAN WARSHIPS.

Toronto, January 18th.
Tugs sent to Canada to take the Austrian surrendered warships, four destroyers, and twelve torpedo destroyers, found them damaged to an extent almost irreparable.

SILVER'S NEW RECORD.

London, January 18th.
Silver today is 53½ per ounce for cash transactions. This is a new record mainly owing to short supplies.

SEMENOFF DRIVEN OUT OF IRKUTSK.

Peking, January 18th.
An official message states that the Social Revolutionaries had driven out of the station leaving 170 dead.

Fighting is reported from Verkhne-dinsk where Semenov's troops temporarily had the upper hand.

Allied Commissions have reached Miasovoin on Lake Baikal. Other foreigners attempted to leave Irkutsk on January 1st, but were prevented by lack of locomotives, and are now protected by Japanese troops.

BOLSHEVIST SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

A Bolshevik wireless message says that since the capture of Krasnoyarsk, no army worth speaking of confronts the Reds in Siberia. The Soviet Army will soon arrive in the proximity of the Japanese, but will not undertake action calculated to provoke a collision. But the menace of Japan and the vassals of the *Entente* in the West will compel the Soviet authority to maintain a large army.

ADMIRALTY'S NEW SALUTING STATION REGULATION.

London, January 18th.
The Admiralty list of saluting stations has been amended by the deletion of fourteen ports shown under China, and the substitution of a new regulation that "foreign warships may fire salutes at any port in China where Chinese warships, able to return salutes, are present. The salute to the Chinese flag is, in no case, to be returned by a shore battery."

BIG JEWEL ROBBERY.

London, January 18th.
While the family was dining, an expert gang of thieves burgled Mr. Leopold Wallford's residence at Wimbledon and stole jewellery valued between £10,000 to £20,000.

No arrests have been made. This is one of the largest jewel hauls in London of recent years.

ROME TO TOKYO FLIGHT.

Rome, January 18th.
The Caproni aeroplane, which is flying to Tokyo, arrived at Adalia on January 18th.

THE CHINA STATION.

THE ANGOSTURA HUNT.

Following the allegations of brutality practised in the Army come details of the state of affairs in the Navy. They are contained in Mr. Charles Langbridge Morgan's new book, "The Gunroom."

"The Service does its training young," he says "on the principle of flog a dog while it is a puppy. And if you get through that stage, well, you're probably shaped to the mould like the Chinese women's feet, and you forget. . . But if you break while the pressure is being applied, you break—that's all."

Horrible details of the breaking process are given in a description of gunroom evolutions. The new midshipmen are blindfolded, and forced to follow a trail of Angostura Bitters until they find a hidden piece of bread.

John began to crawl. A case sang through the air and fell upon John's legs, sang and fell again.

The smell of corticine and dust sickened him. The blows were falling rapidly now. He saw the reason for this creeping position—the excellence of the target provided.

A moment later his hand touched something wet—perhaps the blood from his crushed finger nail, perhaps more than Driss's ink. His temples and his eyes were throbbing as if they would burst. He paused bewildered and instantly sticks fell on him again.

Such is the Angostura Hunt. The general picture painted of a "middy's" life under a sub-lieutenant is one of hard work, coarse language, and brutal treatment. The China stations come in for special mention. Owing to idleness and confinement "conversation became incredibly filthy, even the elements of wit disappeared from its vocabulary. The intelligence of the midshipman was applied to the invention of new blasphemies, the foulness of which was the measure of the audience's applause."

Although Mr. Morgan's book is a novel, and the events described are pre-war, these are serious statements. A prominent naval officer, who spent five years in the China stations, discussed the subject with the *Daily News*.

"I know the China stations well," he said, "and those statements are frankly rot. In every port where a midshipman is sent there are games—football and cricket, shooting, riding."

As for the gunroom evolutions, they are more or less on a line with the subaltern's court martial in the Army, with the difference that the average midshipman thinks he owns the ship, and comes aboard with fantastic ideas as to his own importance. But, as for the midshipman, that's got to be cured, and the sub-lieutenant uses the cane, or little Benjamin, as we call it, to cure it. I've known 'middles' caned for not speaking properly to the men, or for carelessness in bringing a boat alongside. I've been beaten myself. It's got to be, and most of it not all 'middles' prefer being beaten to having their misdeeds reported to the commander."

"As for the Angostura Hunt, I was highly amused when I read it, and only wished the idea had occurred to me, shorn of some of its unnecessary brutality, of course. In any case, all that sort of thing is very much on the decrease these days but I think the power of the sub-lieutenant to deal out six strokes is a wholesome one."

THE VICTIM.

(By WALT MASON.)

All the world is shot to pieces, men are roaring, days and nights, for a lot of bones and bulwarks, and some fifty kinds of rights, capital is swarming, labour, labour's roundly hitting back, and our mills are standing idle, and our trains have jumped the track. All the struggling, fighting forces seem to glory in the wreck, while the Ultimate Consumer gets the cleaver in the neck. Oh, the Ultimate Consumer in the scrap has little part; he'd be happy just to labour in the office or the mart, and to feed his wife and kiddies, and to buy the rag they need, and provide against the future when he's old and gone to seed; but alas, the bricks are flying, and the scrappers are on deck, and the Ultimate Consumer gets the dornicks in the neck. And the Ultimate Consumer has a sad and weary lot, for he's always bound to suffer, whether others do or not; others do the frantic talking of their grievances and ills, while the Ultimate Consumer goes ahead and pays the bills; it's a time of sound and fury and the madman knows no check and the Ultimate Consumer gets the hatchet in the neck. *San Francisco Chronicle*.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 18th, 1920. No returns from Vladivostok, Japan or the Marianas. Pressure has decreased moderately along the east coast of China, and slightly along the south coast, over Borneo and the Visayas.

The anticyclone has weakened and moved eastward. Another appears to be forming over China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.00 inches, against an average of 0.85 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on January 20th, 1920.

1. Hongkong to Gap Rock. N.E. winds, freshening, fine.

2. Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3. South coast of China, between Hongkong and Lamoo. The same as No. 1.

4. South coast of China, between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JANUARY 18, 1920. a.m.

Station.	Hour.					Wind.	
		Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.						
Nemuro	5 a.						
Hakodate	5 a.						
Tokio	5 a.						
Kobe	5 a.						
Nagasaki	5 a.						
Kagoshima	5 a.						
Oshima	5 a.						
Naha	5 a.						
Ishijima	5 a.						
Bonin Island	5 a.						
Yokohama	5 a.	30.18	50	75	WNW	5	b
Osaka	5 a.						
Ichang	5 a.						
Kiukiang	5 a.						
Chongking	5 a.						
Shanghai	5 a.	30.27	71	90	W	1	o
Canton	5 a.	30.23	70	100	WNW	1	o
Harbin	7 a.	30.00	61	87	NW	1	b
Amoy	5 a.	30.19	53	80	N	0	b
Swatow	5 a.	30.16	53	87	N	1	c
Taihook	5 a.	30.14	53	98	N	0	o
Tientsin	5 a.	30.13	57	—	N	0	o
Yokohama	5 a.	30.12	57	—	N	0	o
Kobe	5 a.	30.04	67	—	N	4	o
Yokohama	5 a.	30.13	57	—	N	4	o
Canton	5 a.	30.16	53	83	N	0	b
Hongkong	5 a.	30.13	58	94	E	2	c
Cap Rock	5 a.	30.12	54	92	NNE	4	d
Amoy	5 a.	30.12	54	92	NNE	4	d
Yokohama	5 a.	30.12	54	92	NNE	4	d
Fukuh	5 a.	30.12	54	92	NNE	4	d
Yokohama	5 a.	30.12	54	92	NNE	4	d
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